

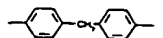
$R_1$  has one of the meanings of  $R_2$ , or is unsubstituted phenyl,  $C_1-C_6$ alkenyl, benzoyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and/or by  $NR_4R_4$ ,  $C_7-C_8$ alkoxy-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl,  $R_3R_4N$ , morpholino, piperidino,  $CN$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl,  $S(O)_n$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, unsubstituted or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl-substituted  $S(O)_n$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $SO_2O$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $SO_2O$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl or  $NHCONH_2$ , wherein  $n$  is 1 or 2.

$R_1$  and  $R_2$ , if appropriate together with the  $CO$  group, form a 5- or 6-membered ring that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  or by  $NR_4R_4$  and that may additionally be interrupted by  $O$ ,  $S$ ,  $NR_4$  and/or by  $CO$  and to which one or more benzo radicals may be fused;

$R_2$ , when  $x$  is 1, is  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, camphoryl,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl,  $CN$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $COOR_4$ ,  $-OCO-C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $SO_2OR_4$  and/or by  $R_3R_4N$ , with the proviso that when  $R_2$  is phenyl, 3-chlorophenyl or 4-methylphenyl,  $R_1$  as a methoxy-substituted phenyl ring must contain at least one further substituent on the ring, which substituent is not, however, methoxy or methyl, and with the proviso that no two of the substituents  $OR_4$  form a 1,3-dioxolan ring.

or  $R_2$ , when  $x$  is 2, is  $C_7-C_{12}$ alkylene, phenylene, naphthylene, 

diphenylene or oxydiphenylene, the radicals phenylene, naphthylene,



diphenylene and oxydiphenylene being unsubstituted or

substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl;

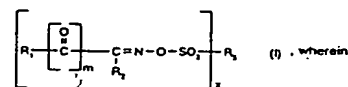
$R_3$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $OH$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl and/or by  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ ;

$R_4$  and  $R_5$  are each independently of the other hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $OH$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl and/or by  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ , or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are phenyl,  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl, benzoyl,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl, naphthylsulfonyl, anthracylsulfonyl or phenanthrylsulfonyl, or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring that may be interrupted by  $-O-$  or by  $-NR_4-$ ; and  $R_5$  is  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $OH$  and/or by  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ .

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1. A photoactivatable composition comprising

- at least one compound that can be crosslinked under the action of an acid and/or
- at least one compound the solubility of which is altered under the action of an acid and
- as photoinitiator, at least one compound of formula I



$m$  is 0 or 1 and  $x$  is 1 or 2;

$R_1$  is phenyl substituted by one or more of the radicals  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and/or  $NR_4R_4$ , it being possible for the substituents  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and  $NR_4R_4$  to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and/or  $R_6$  with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the phenyl ring, with the proviso that when the phenyl ring is substituted by methoxy at least one further substituent must be present on the ring, or  $R_1$  is naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and/or by  $NR_4R_4$ , it being possible for the substituents  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and  $NR_4R_4$  to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and/or  $R_6$  with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the phenyl ring.

or  $R_1$  is a heteroaryl radical that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and/or by  $NR_4R_4$ , it being possible for the substituents  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and  $NR_4R_4$  to form 5- or 6-membered rings, via the radicals  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$  and/or  $R_6$  with further substituents or with one of the carbon atoms of the heteroaryl ring.

with the proviso that  $R_1$  is not unsubstituted thienyl;

$R_2$  has one of the meanings of  $R_1$ , or is unsubstituted or  $CN$ -substituted phenyl,  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl, benzoyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  and/or by  $NR_4R_4$ ,  $C_7-C_8$ alkoxy-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl,  $R_3R_4N$ , morpholino, piperidino,  $CN$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl,  $S(O)_n$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, unsubstituted or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl-substituted  $S(O)_n$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $SO_2O$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl or  $NHCONH_2$ , wherein  $n$  is 1 or 2; or  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , if appropriate together with the  $CO$  group, form a 5- or 6-membered ring that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $SR_4$  or by  $NR_4R_4$  and that may additionally be interrupted by  $O$ ,  $S$ ,  $NR_4$  and/or by  $CO$  and to which one or more benzo radicals may be fused;

$R_2$ , when  $x$  is 1, is  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, camphoryl,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl or phenanthryl, the radicals phenyl, naphthyl, anthracyl and phenanthryl being unsubstituted or substituted by one or more of the radicals halogen,  $C_1-C_6$ haloalkyl,

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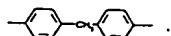


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$CN$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, phenyl,  $OR_4$ ,  $COOR_4$ ,  $-OCO-C_1-C_6$ alkyl,  $SO_2OR_4$  and/or by  $R_3R_4N$ .

or  $R_2$ , when  $x$  is 2, is  $C_7-C_{12}$ alkylene, phenylene, naphthylene, 

diphenylene or oxydiphenylene, the radicals phenylene, naphthylene,



diphenylene and oxydiphenylene being unsubstituted or

substituted by  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl;

$R_3$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl,  $OH$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl and/or by  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ , or  $R_4$  is phenyl;

$R_4$  and  $R_5$  are each independently of the other hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $OH$ ,  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl and/or by  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ , or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are phenyl,  $C_7-C_8$ alkenyl, benzoyl,  $C_1-C_6$ alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, (4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl, naphthylsulfonyl, anthracylsulfonyl or phenanthrylsulfonyl, or  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring which may be interrupted by  $-O-$  or by  $-NR_4-$ ; and  $R_5$  is  $C_1-C_6$ alkyl that is unsubstituted or substituted by  $OH$  and/or by  $C_1-C_6$ alkoxy and that may additionally be interrupted by  $-O-$ .

11. A method of crosslinking compounds that can be crosslinked under the action of an acid, which method comprises adding a compound of formula I according to claim 1 to the above-mentioned compounds and irradiating image-wise or over the whole area with light having a wavelength of 180-600 nm.

12. The use of the composition according to any one of claims 1 to 9 in the preparation of surface coatings, printing inks, printing plates, dental compositions, colour filters, resist materials and as image-recording material.

19. A photoresist for radiation at wavelengths over 390 nm based on oximesulfonates as photosensitive acid donors, the photoresist comprising as oximesulfonate a compound of formula I, Ia or Ib.

23. A chemically amplified positive resist comprising as photosensitive acid donor a compound of formula I, Ia or Ib, especially of formula Ib.

25. The use of compounds of formulae I, Ia and Ib as photosensitive acid donors for radiation at wavelengths over 390 nm in the production of surface coatings, printing inks, printing plates, dental compositions, colour filters, resist materials or image-recording materials, or image-recording materials for recording holographic images.

## (12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No AU-A-70393/96 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title	VIDEO DATA RECEIVING APPARATUS, VIDEO DATA TRANSMITTING APPARATUS, AND BROADCASTING SYSTEM		
(51) <sup>1</sup> International Patent Classification(s)	HO4N 007/173	HO4N 001/00	HO4J 003/26
HO4N 007/30	HO4N 007/58		
(21) Application No.	70393/96		
(30) Priority Data			
(31) Number	7-82144	(32) Date	30/10/95
		(33) Country	JP JAPAN
(43) Publication Date	08/03/97		
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A video data receiving apparatus displays the program video inserted the CH vide with the desired timing and the desired form based on the demand of viewers. Further, a video data transmitting apparatus transmits the CH data and the program data to display the program video being inserted the CH video with desired form on the receiving apparatus. Still further, a broadcasting system wherein the program video inserted the CH video with the form based on the demand of the viewer are displayed on the receiving side is disclosed.

		7												
		23:45	0:00	0:15	0:30	0:45	1:00	1:15	1:30	1:45	2:00	2:15		
FIG. 5A	SELECTION 1	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5B	SELECTION 2	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5C	SELECTION 3	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5D	SELECTION 4	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5E	SELECTION 5	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5F	SELECTION 6	PROGRAM A												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5G	SELECTION 7	PROGRAM D												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												
FIG. 5H	SELECTION 8	PROGRAM D												
		CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI CMI												

FIG. 5A

FIG. 5B

FIG. 5C

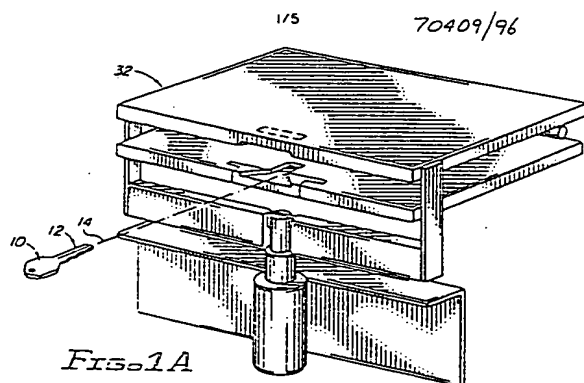
FIG. 5D

FIG. 5E

FIG. 55

FIG. 5G

FIG. 5H



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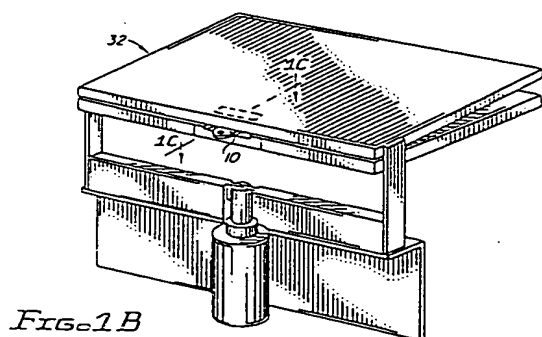


Figure 1B is a line graph showing the percentage of correct responses (Y-axis, 0 to 100) versus the number of trials (X-axis, 1 to 10). The graph displays two data series: 'Correct' (represented by open circles) and 'Incorrect' (represented by open squares). The 'Correct' series starts at approximately 85% on trial 1 and decreases to about 75% by trial 10. The 'Incorrect' series starts at approximately 15% on trial 1 and increases to about 25% by trial 10. Error bars are present for each data point.

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-70409/96  
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title  
KEY IDENTIFIER METHOD AND APPARATUS

(51<sup>st</sup>) International Patent Classification(s)  
E05B 019/00      G06F 017/30

(21) Application No. : T0409/96      (22) Application Date : 25/10/96

(30) Priority Date

(31) Number      (32) Date      (33) Country  
551164      31/10/95      US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(43) Publication Date : 08/05/97

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An electronic key identifier includes first and second opposing surface segment sensors which can be clamped into engagement with the opposite sides of the blade of an unknown key blank. Each side of the key blade includes collinear surface segments separated by one or more recessed segments. Electrical conductors within the surface segment sensors contact the raised surface segments and discharge electrical energy through the grounded key blade. Appropriate electronic circuitry interfaces the conductor of the surface segment sensor with a computer to generate an electronic image of the two key blade sides. By comparing the electrical image of the unknown key blade with a database of electrical images of known key blades, the unknown key can be identified to allow the operator of a key cutting machine to quickly complete the key identification process.

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-70410/96  
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title  
FIBER OPTIC RADIATION TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, CONNECTOR SYSTEM FOR AN OPTICAL  
FIBER, AND METHODS OF USING SAME

(51)<sup>1</sup> International Patent Classification(s)  
G02B 006/36 G02B 006/26

(11) Application No.: 70410/96 (22) Application Date: 25/10/96

(30) Priority Data

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1571 Claim 1. A fiber optic system for transmitting radiation from a radiation source, comprising:

- a radiation source having a seating surface and associated with a connection port;
- an optical fiber having a radiation-transmitting end and a connection end;
- a ferrule having a shoulder, said ferrule circumferentially surrounding said optical fiber with the connection end thereof extending beyond the ferrule shoulder such that the connection end of said optical fiber is in optical communication with the radiation source when the shoulder is seated relative to the seating surface of said radiation source; and
- a connector including a connecting portion, a biasing component and an open distal end, said connector carrying said ferrule coaxially therein such that the shoulder of said ferrule is accessible through the open distal end, said connector extendable toward the radiation source to bring the shoulder into seated relation with the radiation source and to bring the connecting portion into engaging relation with the connection port, the biasing component of a construction sufficient to provide biasing force sufficient to seat the shoulder relative to the radiation source and the connecting portion of a construction sufficient to engage the connection port.